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Zealand, and Canada by the deportation of large numbers of workers from England to these countries.

Of course, agricultural emigrants are required and England has no agricultural emigrants to deport. Therefore, it will be necessary to deport adaptable youths from other overflowing occupations, train them in agricultural methods and establish them on farms in the provinces. For this purpose Mr. Lyons would have Great Britain establish farms in the mother country for the purpose of giving the necessary elementary training in agriculture to the youths whom she sends out.

The significance of this lies in the fact that the United Kingdom has the coal and other natural resources necessary for an efficient manufacturing nation. The dominions have quantities of agricultural land and other natural resources sufficient to provide the raw materials and the food for a manufacturing population. An exchange of products between the dominions and the mother country would therefore put the natural resources of the entire empire to their most productive use and consequently would make real wages as high as they possibly could be. Science and nature would both aid in efficient production. To keep real wages high, however, it would be necessary that this exchange be protected between the mother country and the dominions by certain trade restrictions, probably in the form of a protective tariff wall extending about the entire empire. In this way every part of the empire would be saved from the cheap competition of other countries and under an aggressive development policy would provide the most productive occupations for all her citizens. Since the British empire is in the fore-front of scientific progress the wages in all parts of the empire would probably be as high as it is possible for them to be.

The little book is interesting and thoughtful. It is marred by certain glaring errors—for example, the statement that “Canada is the best country in the world for the production of maize.” The statistics are not always above question. On the whole, however, the book is a fairly good brief for the establishment of an economic United States of Great Britain.

ALEXANDER E. CANCE.

The Frontier of Control: A Study in British Workshop Politics. By CARTER L. GOODRICH. (New York: Harcourt, Brace and Howe. 1920. Pp. xvi, 277.)

This little book deals with a number of questions that it is highly important to have answered. They are the specific questions that belong to the general question as to what the situation actually is in England in regard to workers' control in industry. To what extent

and in what particulars do the workers now exercise control? What further control, specifically, are they seriously demanding? Why do they want it? How many of them really want it? These are the main queries that the author, an American who has studied the subject on the ground, through interview as well as through search of the documents, endeavors to answer as far as the information which he has been able to get will permit.

What Mr. Goodrich has to say as the result of his study is well worth reading, both for its content and because it is excellently presented. Mr. R. H. Tawney, who contributes a stimulating foreword, writes that Mr. Goodrich's book is the best account known to him of the extent to which British workers have claimed and secured control in industry. That statement establishes the value of the book on the side of content. As a piece of writing, it is refreshing. The style is direct, clear and informal; it is a very easy book to read.

In his first chapter, the longest in the book, the author resolves the inquiry into its elements. This is an informing, suggestive, and altogether interesting introductory essay. In the following chapters he sketches briefly, and in some places rather scantily, the specific ways in which the workers have already invaded the province of "management." Nearly all of this ground had been occupied by the trade unionists before syndicalism was preached to the British workman or he had been called upon to mourn the loss of his creative instinct. These types of control are familiar to students of American trade unionism, as are the workers' reasons for demanding that these rules or conditions be observed by the employers. Many of them may be interpreted as corollaries of the standard rate policy or as safeguards against such dangers as the depreciation of skill through changes in methods of production or the victimization of members for union activity. This kind of control is characterized as negative. Union rules governing the selection and assignment of personnel, as, for example, rules establishing seniority rights in promotion and tenure, or covering the allocation of choice jobs, or the distribution of work in dull periods, lie closer to what the author regards as the present frontier of control.

The demand for control that is new as to subject and different in spirit is represented by a reaching out for a share in the direction of industry for its own sake or the sake of the public in its consuming capacity, not for the protection or enhancement of wage rates or safety or bargaining position. The author finds this new spirit in the demand for the right to select the foremen rather than to procure occasionally the discharge of one, to have their own suggestions for the improvement of technique adopted instead of merely holding a veto over those proposed by the employer, and to share in the determi-

nation of such trade policies as those that concern price and output. But few instances of actual extension of control over matters of this kind on their own initiative are marked up to the credit of the workers, outside the war industries. The frontier has not yet been advanced far or uniformly beyond the line attained by the trade unionists before the war. That new demands are being made and new reasons given is clearly shown, but even here the instances are drawn from but few industries.

Mr. Goodrich has not presented much original material. That was not his purpose. But he has classified his material skilfully and analyzed it with discernment. At a time when there is so much loose talk and loose writing about workers' movements for control in industry this book, with its clear recognition that established trade-union policies represent much participation in control, with its careful discrimination between the new and the old, between a general resolution of a trades-union congress and actual shop practice, between eagerness for higher money returns and the desire to see things well done and to direct rather than be directed, comes as a welcome aid to accurate appraisal and sound thinking.

D. A. McCABE.

NEW BOOKS

ALLEN, H. J. *The party of the third part: the story of the Kansas Industrial Relations Court.* (New York: Harper. 1921. Pp. 283. \$2.50.)

ARNETT, T. *Teachers' salaries in certain endowed colleges and universities in the United States.* Occasional papers, no. 7. (New York: General Education Board, 61 Broadway. 1921. Pp. 42.)

BARNES, G. N. *The industrial section of the League of Nations.* Barnett House Papers, no. 5. (Oxford: University Press. 1920. Pp. 16. 1s.)

BING, A. M. *War-time strikes and their adjustment.* (New York: Dutton. 1921. Pp. ix, 329. \$2.50.)

The title of this book does not adequately describe its scope. It is true that the author treats of some of the strikes that occurred during and immediately after the war, but the greater part of the work is concerned with the history, organization, and functions of the various governmental mediating agencies which existed or were set up during the war.

It is fortunate that this material should have been collected and rendered easily available for future reference in this brief but comprehensive form. It is also fortunate that the facts should have been interpreted by one who knew them at first-hand and who was equipped for the task by large business experience and keen social sympathies.

The book contains a number of charts of wage rates—compared with the rising cost of living between 1914 and 1919. These indicate clearly that real wages advanced slightly in a few occupations, but that they actually decreased in many cases, notably in the navy yards, the metal trades, building trades, and for the printers and electrotypers.